

THE METROPOLITAN.

APRIL, 1835.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Unfortunate Man. By CAPTAIN F. CHAMIER, R.N. Author of "The Life of a Sailor." Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

Many causes have delayed our review of this work, which has now been some time before the public. The success of naval authors has, in many instances, been very great, owing to the one great charm of originality; in other points, we believe them to be more defective than others. An article has lately appeared in one of the periodicals, in which among our present naval writers, Captain Chamier has been singled out with an acrimony that looks like personal hostility. This might cause only a smile of contempt, were it not that very many who peruse the charge, will never see the work so unjustifiably abused. We would wish no other refutation of all the absurdities advanced under the title of a critique, than a perusal of the work maligned. We invite the public to read this work, not only for the sake of justice, but for the fund of amusement, and the no small portion of instruction, that they will derive from it. The "Unfortunate Man" is certainly not an unfortunate hit. It commences with a rich vein of pleasantry, that covers a stratum of sharp satire, that will not only bear reading twice, but parts of it also deserve studying. After revelling for some time amidst a profusion of imagery, the author conveys the reader amidst grander and sterner scenes, and, with a bold and unsparing hand, throws back the veil that covers all that is worst and most fearful in our fallen natures. Our innate wickedness is a terrible, yet a sublime study; that it is not general in all the enormity that Chamier portrays it, is no proof that it is not accurately true. And the great fault in the book is, that it is too true; but such exhibitions, if viewed in the proper light, have a strong moral tendency, for they say to the conscience in the deep still voice of conviction, "Such wouldst thou be, if the temptation were near, and the guardian angel of morality and religion away." But the author, with great tact, dwells not too long upon such dismal speculations. He takes better natures, and places them under more favourable lights, and surrounds them with happier contingencies. It is then that he really wantons in the

April 1835.—VOL. XII.—NO. XLVIII.

playfulness of a genuine, yet not over-strained humour. The character of the good and testy bachelor uncle, Banana, is a personation evidently drawn from life, and with more than an Hogarthian fulness. The other characters are extremely natural. The good are never made provokingly excellent. No one knows better than the author that the best of us owe as much to accident as to our innate integrity, to enable us to triumph over what is evil, and to persevere in our performance of what is just. The first love of the "Unfortunate Man," is as good as she possibly could be under existing circumstances; for circumstances will be always found to be the arbiters of our destiny. A common hand would have made the young lady a common-place heroine; faithful because she was upright, and honourable and confiding because she was in love. Captain Chamier has, however, offended against the precision of the times, in making another very natural, but which he never intended to be, a very perfect character, Lieutenant Mizen, in love with, or rather making love to, at the same time, the mistress and the maid. This is bad taste; still in justification it must be observed, that the author made this deviation in Lieutenant Mizen, the consequence of the one great calamity of his existence; which risked to him the loss of his happiness in the rejection of his mistress, and the loss of his life by the hand of her justly-incensed brother. The whole three volumes is a portraiture of actual life—life brilliant with the most glowing colours, and rich with the best worldly instruction. Yet, with all these high qualities, the novel is far from being "a perfect monster." The incidents want due connexion, and a common tendency to a proper dénouement. The hero seems to have no object; he is made too much a mere peg, upon which to hang vivid descriptions, and interesting events. He neither makes us love or fear for him. Mizen, and especially Banana, nearly take the sceptre of superiority from his hand. There is also another most lamentable defect: which is not uncommon, the first volume is infinitely better than the last. Take it as a whole, the work will rank high among the best fictions of the age. It contains more wit than twenty fashionable novels; and as much genuine humour as would set up forty disappointed critics as good writers on their own account. We look forward to its continuation with the certainty of deriving pleasure from its perusal; and we leave to disappointed authors all the pleasure and all the promotion of which they are capable—that of becoming illiberal and ignorant critics.

We have made some of the foregoing remarks in consequence of an article which we have referred to, in the last Number of the *United Service Journal*; and although from the character of the editor we must acquit him of writing any thing so coarse and malignant, we do think that he has shown a degree of carelessness in allowing its insertion. For ourselves, we are indifferent; we take abuse from such pens as *homage*, but we cannot help pointing out, that if some little alteration does not take place, the *United Service Journal* may be productive of very serious injury. It will not only inflame the minds of individuals against each other, but *disunite* the two services. In the article referred to, there is a sweeping censure upon the whole of the naval writers, and at the same time, there is an examination of their respective merits. Now the latter is invidious, and may create much heart-burning, and the former, with the knowledge that the editor is a soldier, will not be very satisfactory either to the authors or their naval friends, who have no notion of being drilled in such a martinet style. But not only on this, but on other points, the *United Service Journal* has already created some ill-will. Discussion is valuable, as it elicits truth, but that discussion should always be in temperate language; but this is not the case in this periodical, where we may say, there is a roped ring always ready for any pugnacious gentleman who may think proper to throw up his hat. The

affair between Captains Scott and Chamier would never have taken place, had the first letter of the former been softened down previous to insertion, as it most certainly ought to have been. It should be remembered, that words are but air, and pass away—they can be retracted, explained away, apologized for, or not repeated; but when once in print, there is no retreat, and all that is offensive remains recorded for ever. The ill-will and exasperated feelings arising from this arena, to which all are invited, have already been talked of, and increase daily. We say this in good feeling and good fellowship; we foresee that if continued, it will be prejudicial to both services; and even now, we almost wish that there was a war, which would give to that periodical the more agreeable task of recording the courage and conduct of both services, instead of (unintentionally we believe) administering to their disunion. Whatever may be the merits of Captain Chamier, he can no more be lowered by such an attack as the one we refer to, than he can be raised by the injudicious puffing of his publisher. These unfair proceedings may be practised in the trade, but they are *infra dig.* in a journal edited by one whose character stands so high, and who must, upon reflection, feel that he is responsible for its contents.

We have made these remarks, with the sincere hope that they may be the last that we shall make upon any cotemporary journal, as we wish to set the good example of discouraging such petty hostilities.

The Princess; or, the Beguine. By LADY MORGAN, Author of "O'Donnel," &c. 3 Vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

This is a brilliant specimen of that rare description of work, after the rapid perusal of which, (for from the intensity of the interest which it excites, it is impossible to read it slowly,) one is apt to sit still for a space, with folded arms, lost in deep speculation. The thinker then discovers that, whilst he conceived that he was reading merely an exciting novel, he has received many searching and important lessons upon that most essential of all sciences, the polity on which depends the happiness of millions, and on that extensive and liberal code of morals, that would make all classes better, by teaching that none are, or ought to be, objects of degradation. Whilst these reflections are gradually taking root in the mind, another will arise more individual to the work: and that is the harmony of its design, and the beautiful accordance of its various parts, producing the conviction that the social principles her ladyship wishes to develope, are in themselves, not only sound, but, in these times of general inquiry, necessary to be adopted. We differ, by many shades, and those by no means faint ones, from the political faith which the authoress professes, yet we should hold ourselves as among the meanest who glory in the livery of faction, did we hesitate to do justice to merits, that, in her peculiar line of writing, few can equal, certainly none surpass. To examine this political novel a little, and but a little, on account of the very limited space to which we confine ourselves in our critical notices, we must particularly call the attention of the reader to the brilliant opening of the work. The gilded heartlessness, the elaborated emptiness, of those who arrogate to themselves the title of the exclusive, (excluded from how much that is really good and noble,) are displayed with a genuine wit and a splendid sarcasm, that we look upon as one of the finest examples of pure comedy. It is a pity that those flutterers

in the inner circle of fashion cannot imbibe a little the of spirit of their describer to relieve the mere dulness of their eternal pretension. Could they but render themselves half so amusing as they are described in this work, they would be less insufferable to themselves, and not quite so intolerable to others. The whole character, even to the minutest parts, of the "Princess" is astonishing, and proves that truth, when directed to worthy and exalted ends, may create more of that wonder that is allied to admiration, than the boldest and most shining fallacies. No argument, however cogent, no essay, however elaborate, could have carried so complete a conviction that it is infinitely more praiseworthy to build, than to boast a noble name, than does the whole course of the life, through all its natural vicissitudes, of this princess-artist, or, to give due honour even in an epithet, this artist-princess. As this work is written to exemplify a principle, and to prove a theory, it will take a much higher rank in our literature than the mere novel of amusement. To say that this is the best of Lady Morgan's works, is giving it a very distinguished eulogium, but did we express how *much better* we think it, we should not be rightly understood, or our motives ungenerously construed. We now turn to remark upon two defects of the "Princess," that stand out in most annoying relief, and which are made the more striking by the intense light that surrounds them. Her ladyship can write pure and elegant English, but she will not. When she makes her fashionables deal out their affectation, in a tri-linguar jargon, she wittily makes their inanities more inane—but why, in her purely narrative parts, use it herself? No one doubts that she understands the Italian, the French, and the Latin languages—why does she seem so anxious, that she fears that the reader may forget it, even in the short space that he occupies in reading a half dozen sentences? Were but she free from this absurdity, we can hardly conceive a style more captivating than is hers. This defect is general to all her writings. The next one we have to mention, is particular to the work before us. One-third of the whole is little more than a highly wrought guide-book. Excellently written it certainly is, but it hangs heavily on the interest of the tale, and clogs its progress with something like the weight of pedantry. This extraneous matter, and a little of the excess of the raptures, so prodigally lavished on the fine arts, would make a very excellent separate book. But, after all, in this latter instance, we are only complaining of a superabundance of good things, which, though it may evince our taste, shows but little gratitude to the highly-gifted and generous provider. To conclude, we say it as seriously as advisedly, we have never read a novel founded on actual and modern events that we liked so well, and we fear that we never shall again, until Lady Morgan writes us another.

Valpy's History of England, by Hume and Smollett. With a Continuation, by the Rev. T. HUGHES, B.D. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

Mr. Hughes has now taken up our English history in this continuation, and, as far as impartiality is concerned, he may be held to be equal to any of his predecessors. He is certainly neither so philosophical in his arguments, nor elegant and spirited in his style as Hume, though undoubtedly a more faithful chronicler of events, but we think that he excels Smollett, for Mr. Hughes is neither so loose, rambling, or inconsecutive as that too careless writer. The author has made a profession of prin-

ciples in his preface, than which nothing can be better or more easy to make, or to which he will find it more difficult to adhere. This profession is followed by a preliminary essay, the contents of which had been much better worked up with the body of the history. We have then the reign of the third George, up to the year 1766. We think that in the text we often find that the sentences are eked out to an unreasonable length, with parts not strictly dependent on each other, in continuation. Take the following for an example.

“ Every diplomatist concerned in the treaty of Fontainebleau appeared actuated with a sincere desire of peace; which object was no longer impeded by the interested designs of the king of Prussia, because the British ministry had declined a renewal of that article in the annual treaty which bound them to conclude no peace without his concurrence; while the intervention of Spanish claims, which proved so great an obstacle to an adjustment last year, now produced a contrary effect, by affording an extraordinary facility to the settlement of equivalents and compensations: moreover, as Great Britain had sent out formidable expeditions into various parts of the globe, and the possessions of France and Spain lay exposed, almost defenceless, to attack, a spur was thus added to the ministers of both those powers to bring negotiations for peace to a conclusion.”

With all deference to the author's acknowledged talent, we think, that had this long-winded and disjointedly-joined sentence been divided into four, it would have been less puzzling to the reader, and more elegant in composition—the breathing place, at the word “ moreover,” is but a poor substitute for the relief of the full stop, that the mind there requires. We have, by no means, taken the worst specimen we could have found, for there are others of nearly double the length, some parts of which are totally inconsequent to the others. We know well, that there is a certain dignity of style that ought to be thrown around the Muse of History, like a mantle of state; but the train of it should not be made so long as to be either cumbrous or ungraceful. In order to show that we make these remarks in no captious spirit, we will here repeat, that in the higher attributes of fidelity and sound constitutional principles, Mr. Hughes stands so eminently high, that hardly any degree of eulogium that designated them would be misplaced. If our friendly animadversion be uncalled for, Mr. Hughes will be sensible that the blow will revert on us, and he will suffer nothing by it; but if it be just, we have that reliance on the good sense of the periodical press, that their remarks will be corroborative of ours, and the author, by endeavouring to remove slight defects, will bring his record to that state of perfection, which we think he is capable of doing, that the events of a great nation have a right to demand, and which his care for his literary reputation must make him so ardently desire. We cannot speak very highly of the frontispiece, “ the Death of Chatham,” nor of the illustration in the title page. The appearance of both is hazy, and the parts ill defined—our impression is, perhaps, a late one, and over-worn.

The Two Friends. By the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. 3 Vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

This surprisingly facile, yet elegantly-written work, is addressed to two distinct classes of readers; and both of them will find in the novel that which they prize most. There is nothing, after all, like laying a good, sound, and solid basis, on which to elaborate the structure; and this her ladyship has done most completely. We well know that the

many regard only the embellishments that catch the eye at first sight, and never think of examining into the correspondence of the several parts, the unity of the design, and least of all, into the solidity of the foundation. But there are a judicious few who regard all these latter, in a literary composition, as chief merits; and without possessing which, they would look upon the whole as nothing better than a fragile elegance of lath and plaster, gaudily coloured, but which would disappear before the first shoot of criticism, or be hurled to the earth by the first cold shower of considerate judgment. Before these, the moral seeking and severely examining, the author may appear with an honest confidence. She has written to the understandings of her readers, and offered them a good lesson for the direction of conduct, if it be read rightly. She has shown that two very contrary, but both good principles, if carried to an extreme, are equally inimical to human felicity. These principles are impersonated in the two principal male characters of the story. They are both gifted with nearly the same innate advantages; but being each acted upon by different extrinsic circumstances, that have driven them forward too rapidly, they mutually find their peace of mind gone, and their happiness nearly wrecked, and lost for ever. The one being of the world, lives solely for the world, is obedient to its dictates, and acts in conformity to all its prestiges and absurdities. He is too habituated to its government, and is too indolent in his own nature to fling off the gilded, yet galling yoke. Its prevalent vices becomes his, not because he is naturally vicious, but because, in the set he moves, it is fashionable to be thought so. He intrigues without passion, he games without cupidity, and dissipates without ostentation; the consequence of all which is, that he becomes dreadfully miserable; and it is not till the sharp pang of real anguish attacks him, that he is aroused and shakes off his debasing lethargy. The contrast to this, and a beautiful one it is, carries high and stern principle into the very precincts of asceticism. Presuming on an attainable perfection, or a too refined notion of it, he seems to forget that frailty is the twin brother of humanity; and his justice hardens into a rigidity that is only a shade less dark than absolute cruelty. He, too, is made to see the errors of his judgment, and to confess there is much real good in the world, though much of it walks abroad under strange disguises. All this is developed gradually, and with an art so natural, that many will never suspect that they have been made wiser; whilst, if they have read attentively, they cannot fail to become so. For those who seek only excitement and amusement in a novel, this is the very book, *par excellence*, for them. It is replete with scenes of the quaintest humour; and there is a sly, lurking wit, that breaks upon you unexpectedly, in a hundred instances, and which tickles the fancy in a manner that the broader joke could never accomplish. Nor are the pages without a proper share of well-expressed pathos. When the characters speak, they speak as individuals, each in his proper diction. The parts that are purely narrative, are chaste specimens of elegant writing, and neither weary by tediousness, nor disgust by affectation. The little objections that we feel bound to make are, that one or two of the incidents are almost common-place, (the last fault that we should have expected from Lady Blessington,) and some of the *rencontres* in the third volume too much managed. But the defects are graced by so many attendant beauties, that few perhaps will discover them, or if discovered, permit them to be so termed. The scenes of what is called high life, are highly and faithfully wrought; and prove that all men are of the same nature in all positions, even to the details of modification. The "Two Friends" will make for themselves thousands.

A Treatise on Headaches: their various Causes, their Prevention, and Cure. By G. HUME WEATHERHEAD, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Lecturer, &c. &c. &c. S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street; Maclachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Hodges and Smith, Dublin.

For those who read much, and more especially for those who write, this little, learned work, must possess a feeling interest. Who ever had a head worth wearing, that has not often found it ache confoundedly? With some persons we have certainly met, who have boasted that they carry heads that have never ached in their lives. We have looked upon those, not favoured few, and should have wondered if they could. The internal structure of a turnip is not so easily disorganized as that of a nicely-adjusted chronometer. Does any one suppose that such heads as Locke's, or Newton's, or Shakspeare's, never ached? We know that Lord Byron's never ceased to do so, excepting when his brains were swimming in gin and water. Now why do we say all this? Purely for consolation to those who may read, and we wish every one may, the doctor's really clever little work. We there find it laid down that headache is either, in itself, a very fatal disease, or the symptoms of one. To this we reply, "true;" but if it leads to death, it is as general as true; yet our heads, we trust, may yet ache on as before, and we live. But we are scarcely courteous in treating so able a work as this before us with any thing approaching to levity. We assure the reader that it deserves his most serious attention, and that a perusal of it will not only let him quickly into the secret of his own peculiar case, (for we presume his head has ached, aches, or will ache,) and happily thus be the means of relieving him from present distressing pain, and, perhaps, by calling an early attention to his symptoms, even be the means of prolonging his life. The doctor has classified this multi-formal disorder under six heads, aching ones of course. That is to say—the dyspeptic, the nervous, the plethoric, the rheumatic, the arthritic, and the organic headaches. Our caput is splitting at the mere nomenclature, though we could just now very appositely add one more to the number. Dr. Weatherhead then proceeds to give a pathological description of each in a manner so lucid, yet, at the same time, scientific, that no one can mistake the symptoms, so that he may know his enemy though concealed in his stronghold, and knowing, vanquish him. We look upon the introductory observations as emanating from a very superior mind, for they open new views to the metaphysician as well as the physiologist. We never before saw the difference between instinct and reason so clearly defined, or so ably accounted for. We think a treatise exclusively on the subject, from his able pen, would not only redound to the doctor's honour, but be a benefit to the world at large. This book we heartily recommend.

The Necessity of a National Church Considered, in a Series of Letters to Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By the Rev. CHARLES CATOR, M.A. Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster Row.

These Letters contain truths which we should be happy to call "undoubted." We recommend them to the perusal even of the enemies of the Establishment; and we think that, if the heart be not totally depraved, even among them, this work will make some converts.

Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Edward Irving, M. A., late Minister of the Scots' Church, London; with Critical Remarks on his principal publications, elucidating their Beauties, and pointing out their Defects. By WILLIAM JONES, M.A. *Author of the Memoirs of Rowland Hill, &c.* To which are added *Thirty Original Sermons preached by Mr. Irving, during the first Three Years of his Residence in London, and which in an especial manner, drew the admiration of Poets, Philosophers, and Statesmen.* Now first published from the accurate Notes of MR. T. OXFORD, Short Hand Writer. John Bennet, 4, Three-Tun Passage, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

We give the title of this publication at length, as it indicates what the purchaser has to expect. The third number has now made its appearance. Like the former numbers, it is divided into parts, biographical and preceptive. Of the biographical part we must say, that though written with elegance and energy, it is too much like the homage of a disciple, than the fair statements of a witness. Of the sermons we have something more to say, which we shall defer till we read more of them. We never heard him preach, which we regret. We therefore can judge of his writings only as compositions; we cannot have reference to the look, tone, or the action, that often elucidates, and sometimes surpasses words; but we must candidly confess, that our present impression of this singular man is, that he turned his religion into poetry, and his poetry turned him mad.

Poems, with Illustrations by LOUISA ANNE TWAMLEY. Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

These are cast-iron times. Men curl the lip when they hear speak of poetry; no measures now interest them but those which are brought forward in the House of Commons—sweet song is drowned by the clank of the steam-engine, and the winged horse of Parnassus is well nigh banished from all masculine thought, by locomotive carriages and rail-roads. In this temper of the times, we much fear, Louisa Anne, that you have been warbling sweet verse like Orpheus, to stocks and stones, but with only half his success. There are some few, whose feelings are not yet blunted by this eternal social struggle that is going on for wealth, for notoriety, and for power, who can appreciate the grace, the beauty, and the sweet feeling of these poems. We fear that they are too chaste and too good to become popular. They buoy up no particular interest, support and flatter no passing event, nor are they struck with the madness of party spirit. They have for their recommendation nothing but elegant thoughts beautifully elaborated. How then should they succeed? There is not even a line in them that contains a little pardonable excess of warm imagery to solace the voluptuary, or a single sneer at religion to cheer the infidel. This volume is made for better times. We sorrowfully predict that it will not remunerate the many-talented authoress. But we call on all that have their hearts in the right place, to prove us false prophets. Miss Twamley has also great claims for commendation as an artist, for she both draws well, and etches clearly and with spirit, of which all the plates that illustrate the poems are satisfactory proofs, with the exception of the view of Tintern Abbey, of which the distance appears, to use a technical term, woolly. Perhaps we possess but a faulty impression. The getting up of the volume emulates the beauty of an annual.

The Works of William Cowper, his Life and Letters. By WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ. *Now first completed by the Introduction of Cowper's Private Correspondence.* Edited by the REV. T. S. GRIMSHAW, A.M., Rector of Burton, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Biddenham, Bedfordshire, Author of the "Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond." Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

Nothing is farther from our purpose than to mix ourselves up with the squabbles of publishers. We are so perfectly independent of them all, that we sometimes think that many of them, on that very account, look upon us ill-favouredly. No one can doubt the high standing and respectability of our own; yet we have never praised a work that they have given to the world, which had not justly won that praise by desert; and we have castigated many of their books, and neglected more, which we have deemed obnoxious to reprehension, or that merited the contempt of silence. This is well known, and therefore our actions cannot be misconstrued, when we state, that in their rivalry with another respectable house, instead of having committed any wrong, we think that they have conducted themselves with perfect fairness to their opponents, and have done good service to the public in persevering in bringing out their edition. After all, it is an affair that the readers will decide. The best and cheapest will assuredly bear away the palm from the other—though we think that there is ample room for both. If the Dissenting interest (a most extensive and powerful one) patronize the publication of Messrs. Saunders and Otley, some members of the Established Church, for the sake of the talented poet and civilian, Dr. Southey, will probably lean towards the edition that he edits; for he has stood forward often successfully to fight their cause, and has repeatedly thrown himself into the conflict, when their interests, their faith, or their formula have been attacked. But still, the two works will not be the same. That edited by Dr. Southey will have, no doubt, an elegantly written biographical notice appended to it, which will abound with philosophical views, and discriminate research. But it cannot be so complete as the one edited by the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, as there are two whole volumes of matter from the pen of Cowper himself, which the other edition cannot have, as the copyright of this forbidden part of the religious poet's works is vested in Messrs. Saunders and Otley. Now in this part are those domestic letters, which give us the very best evidence as to facts, views, and states of feeling. They are essentially an auto-biography. With many they will more than weigh against the polished periods of Dr. Southey. It is true, that Dr. Southey can make use of them, in writing this life; but, in the present delicate position of the adverse booksellers, he will not do so. He is a man of honour, and, what is still higher, of Christian probity. To borrow incidents or illustrations from those letters, would be an act of base piracy; for it is in those dearly purchased documents, in this strictly private property, that Saunders and Otley found their hopes of success. Certainly, they have not neglected every other means of ensuring it, as far as the printer, the binder, and the illustrator are concerned. Indeed, the embellishments are some of the best specimens of the fine arts, and, as they have spared no expense in making their work perfect, we trust that the public will value it accordingly, and that they will meet with a liberal return. The editor also that they have employed, is felicitously well gifted to do justice to the work. He is already favourably known as a clerical biographer; and, from his connexion with the Cowper family, possesses many facts concerning the poet that have been handed down to the present time orally. We cannot help also mentioning, that when Saunders and Otley became aware that Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock were engaged in a similar undertaking, they

offered to unite the two, and to sacrifice their own editor, in order that the benefits of Dr. Southey's talents might be added to their own exclusive matter; a proposition that appears fair and honourable in itself, and which seems to have had in contemplation the interest of their rivals and of the public, infinitely more than their own. As to the merits of Cowper himself, we shall speak more at length when we see the second volume; and we assure our readers, that when the edition of Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock comes forth, if we should think that it deserves the preference, we shall candidly and unhesitatingly say so; and no one is more assured of this than are our publishers themselves.

Scenes and Stories. By a CLERGYMAN IN DEBT. Written during his Confinement in the Debtor's Prison. 3 Vols. Bailey and Co., Cornhill, London.

We hardly ever read a performance so unequally written. Scenes brilliant with wit, are succeeded by vamped-up Joe Millers of the stalest standing, and hits of humour, of which Smollett might have been proud, are placed in juxtaposition with puns that are insufferably bad, and slang that is still worse. We should almost suppose the volume to have been written by different hands, with one strong master one predominant. Much of this publication is highly interesting and anecdotal, and the snatches of biography that it contains are excellent. Its moral tendency is also of the best description, and many a useful lesson of life is contained in its pages. The principles that it works out are better served by this publication, than by all the essays, thoughts, and pamphlets, that we have yet seen. It is wonderful that this remnant of feudal barbarism, imprisonment for debt, should have so long remained in practice. We think, that with its abolition, every species of fraud allied to swindling, and much, very much of reckless improvidence will disappear. It has not sufficiently struck the public, that a debt, if it be a crime, or rather, if it be in the power of the creditor to constitute it as such, has in its commission two parties concerned, and we are sure that the lender has more than his share of it. If it be the debtor's misfortune that he cannot pay, how dares any one punish him for it, and the state too, by depriving society of an efficient member, and most likely a domestic circle of its happiness, and, in some cases, its very sustenance? If the debtor will not pay, where was the creditor's caution before he parted with his money—and where is his remedy now it is gone? Revenge we see, but no remedy. The whole scheme is absurd. The process strikes deeply at social morality; it has already called into a disgusting existence classes of men, who subsist upon the slime of legal iniquity, classes who can have no moral perceptions, whose bread is the misery of others, and whose drink their tears, and the more destitution and wretchedness they can create, the more they thrive and fatten. A system must be bad that calls into existence and fosters a horde of wolves, that ravage upon that part of society that good government ought to protect—the unfortunate. If Sir John Campbell's bill pass, there will be a cry from these humane jackals for compensation. Compensation! It all lies the other way. It is not the plunderers, but the plundered who ought to be compensated. The former should be made to disgorge the fruits of their peculations. Let those who have not yet made up their minds on this subject, read the work before us. As a tale, it is full of interest, and it has a raciness about it, notwithstanding its defects, that places it far above the usual routine of the novels that appear with the spring, and go away long before the swallow.

The Natural Son, a German Tale; Descriptive of the Age of the Emperor Rodolph II. Translated from the German of Spindler.
By LORD ALBERT CONYNGHAM. 3 Vols. John Mitchell, 33, Old Bond Street.

A vigour, almost always true to, yet sometimes beyond, nature, is the principal characteristic of this singular work. In it but few of the prejudices of society are sought to be flattered. The prescriptive deference that mere honorary accidents are so jealous of asserting as their due, are either denied, or the claimants, or their claims, held up to ridicule, in the persons who put them forth. "The Natural Son" is made, by Providence, rich in all the gifts of nature—indeed, with a few defects inherent in humanity, he stands gloriously forth the innate noble, and he is continually thrown in contact, and contrast with the factitious one. Yet the stigma of his birth for ever confronts him in the hour of his prosperity, and, like a strong and evil genius, dashes him down from the high place that his talents and virtues have enabled him to assume, into the lowest abyss of degradation. In spite of all this, he eventually triumphs over and forgives his deadliest enemies, and retires, with amassed riches and the hand of the woman that loves him, into republican Switzerland, where he hopes that feudal tyranny shall no longer oppress, or feudal hauteur dare to insult him. To prove the folly of estimating a person by other than his intrinsic and individual merit, we conceive to be the main end of the story. The passion of revenge, through all its dark phases, is the next most important point elucidated. The author has also thrown his work completely into the costume of the time in which the scene is laid. In reading it we no longer feel ourselves modern. The mist of the dark ages gradually grow around us as we plunge into the tale, and we begin to have local feelings, and interests of party. The agency of the supposed witch, and of Dr. Dee, make rather too great demands upon our faith, but we do not stop to inquire too minutely into the probability, when we consider that we are viewing an age when the greatest improbabilities were daily coming to pass. The low villainy of some of the characters is almost disgusting, but we tolerate it on account of the fidelity with which it is portrayed, and the moral that it is instrumental in developing. The ladies have the most to complain of in this work; they certainly, even the best of them, do not appear to the greatest advantage. However, we cannot withhold our admiration from the reformed Magdalen, who so well fills the character of the virtuous wife, the affectionate parent, and the judicious philanthropist. The character of the vacillating and weak emperor is well drawn. We wish that we had more of him. The highest praise is due to his lordship for the elegance of the translation. He has made it *English*, and very superior English too. He has done his task so judiciously and so naturally, that it never occurs to the reader that he has before him a translation. In the transfer from one language to the other, we have intrinsic evidence that neither the spirit nor the brilliancy of the work has evaporated. We rather suspect that a little English strength has been added, and that the process of refining has not been wholly neglected. But such as it now is, it is both pure and powerful, and we heartily recommend it to the tastes of all our friends.

India; its State and Prospects. By EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ.
Parbury and Allen, London.

To do this work justice, the critique upon it should be nearly, or quite as long as the text criticised; for it involves almost every question that

is interesting to the British empire, even to our internal policy. The author is a man of reflection, and of much experience; and many sound views are entertained, and ably insisted upon in this treatise, but we think, that he leans too much towards the system lately pursued by the East India Company, and is a little too much the defender of monopoly. The best way to effectually serve our fellow subjects in India, is to make them subservient to the interests of their fellow subjects in Europe, by making them consumers of our various productions, and giving them a taste for our luxuries, and stimulating them to that degree of refinement that makes them necessary to their comfort. This cannot take place until the absurdity of the various castes be removed. To attempt it by coercion would be as foolish as it would be unjust and tyrannical. It can only be done by example and a more intimate social intercourse, and this would be speedily brought about by permitting Europeans to buy land, and settle in the country as freely in India as in any other part of the British dominions. We know that this is counter to the policy advocated by so many, and which has existed so long. However, India can be of service to us only in two ways—either by a mutual commerce, which would equally benefit both parties, or by drawing from it a revenue in the shape of taxes, which will never do England much good, but which will assuredly do India much harm. Neither of these things can be done to any extent without the resources of the country are called into activity by European enterprise, talent, and industry. When we first visited their coasts we found them nothing better than a nation of slaves ruled by tyrants in a state of gorgeous barbarism. We have already conferred inestimable blessings upon the country, by introducing among its inhabitants something like a fair administration of justice, we have prevented the wars and horrible massacres that were continually desolating the country, by the quarrels of their petty princes—but we cannot, must not stop here. Improve them by a gradual amalgamation with ourselves, and, then we shall cease to fear any attempts upon the vast part of the globe that they inhabit, either by Russia by land, or by any, or by all, the maritime powers combined, by sea.

However much this opinion may militate against that of Mr. Thornton, we assure him that it is offered with diffidence; and that we have the welfare of India as much at heart as any who have written upon the subject. To be at all acquainted with the merits of the question, his very able work should be studied; for it is written both with perspicuity and elegance, and with a knowledge of the subject that must command respect, though we often come to a different conclusion from that which this able writer advocates. His chapter upon the judicial system is of the first order; and on that subject the most fastidious can find nothing to object to in all that he advances. A good book, upon a vital subject, is this "*Treatise upon India*;" and ought, and we trust will, excite general attention.

The Galley; a Poem in Two Cantos, descriptive of the Loss of a Naval Officer and five Seamen, off St. Leonard's, November the 20th, 1834. By the Rev. EDWARD COBBOLD, M.A., Rector of Long Melford, Suffolk. T. and W. Boone, New Bond Street.

We had almost determined to pass these verses over in silence, being something displeased with the following expression in the reverend gentleman's preface, in which he states, that he hopes "it (the work) may steer safely through the shallows of illiberal and vindictive criticism." Is not this tantamount to expressing an eulogium, and that no slight one, on his own production? He surely will not call the language of

laudation, when applied to his rhymes, either *shallow* or *vindictive*. It can, therefore, apply only to language of censure; and if his "*Galley*" calls it forth, he has a ready-made epithet wherewith to designate it—*shallow* and *vindictive*. We, and all our brethren of the periodical press, should we reprove his production, must submit to the distinguishing mark of shallow, because Mr. Cobbold has measured our depth; and as we are measured by his own standard, of course we are found wanting—but why *vindictive*? Is Mr. Cobbold sufficiently and favourably known to excite any such feeling as envy? Or why should we seek to *revenge* upon him the too common fault of writing bad verse? For ourselves, if we are shallow, we submit to the dispensation; but *vindictive* we are not, even when we say, that this poem evinces more pretension than ability in the author, that he writes ungrammatically, and that his frequently putting whole verses in italics, and so many words in capitals, to mark beauties that nobody sees but himself, is a very puerile affectation. The description of the Marine Parade at St. Leonard's, consisting of eighteen lines, is all printed in italics, except where words in capitals intervene; and thus the passage ends with a pretty little bit of bathos of which Dennis himself might have been proud. Let the reader bear in mind that it is all printed in italics. Speaking of the houses along the beach, thus he says or sings—

Spontaneous growth had risen; or air
And sea with giant strength,
Had wafted many a building there,—
And rang'd them forth in order fair,
A mile or more in length!

The tuneful divine may well put a note of admiration at the end of that magnificent concluding line. *En passant*, we may remark that the sea phrases—the author's *marine parade*—are curiously ill applied. The concluding stanzas are the best: they breathe a holy and truly christian spirit of resignation to the divine will, and glow with something like the pure spirit of poetry. *Au reste*, we have said our say.

The British Wine Maker, and Domestic Brewer; a Complete Practical and Easy Treatise on the Art and Management of British Wines, Liquors, and Domestic Brewing. By W. ROBERTS. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

As we do not know how to concoct home-made wines; and as perhaps we shall never learn even to drink them, though looking at these recipes we are almost tempted to try, Mr. Roberts, in this matter, must be paramount master—we cannot gainsay any of his statements; and even the assurance and pretensions of a confirmed reviewer, will not enable us to controvert any of his dicta. However, we find this work intelligently written, for we have actually read many of his pages; but, in order to have obtained from us a sincere and undoubted panegyric, the author should have sent us, with his book, a bottle of each of his wines and liqueurs, which would only have amounted in number to one hundred and thirty-two, without including any beverage made by brewing. The reader will perceive that we need not be so much alarmed at any future prospect of a continental war; for we find that every possible and impossible foreign wine can be manufactured at home. The book we certainly think valuable, and recommend it to all good housewives.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., including a Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides. By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. *To which are added, Anecdotes by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, Tyers, Reynolds, Stevens, &c., and Notes by various Hands.* 8 Vols. Vol. I. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

This is Murray's Life of Johnson, and every one knows that this is saying a great deal; for it is an earnest that the best talent that money and influence can procure, will be employed to make the work worthy of the great lexicographer, and of the public that so much admires him. A volume of this work is to be produced on the first of every month, and the first specimen has now made its appearance. It has a frontispiece of the doctor in the act of asseveration, (for he always asseverated,) which is an excellent likeness, as far as our impressions of this mighty character go, and which is clearly and beautifully engraved. Besides this, there is a very superior vignette title-page, after Stanfield, by E. Finden, which contains a view of the house in which Johnson was born, in the Market Place at Lichfield. So much, and this much good, for the embellishments. After a preface that quotes very unnecessarily several eulogies from various leading periodicals, Boswell's work begins at once, with his advertisement to the first edition of Johnson's Life. Every body knows all about that. It is one of the most pleasing pieces of biographical tittle-tattle upon record. We are wheedled into an affection for the biographer, whilst he demands our admiration for his subject. The getting up of the volume is just what it should be—neat, well-bound and excellently printed—within the reach of the means of the scholar, and yet sufficiently elegant to take its station with grace among the splendid books of the gentleman's library. The success of the undertaking is certain.

Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, collected from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, Parabolical, Idiomatical, and Proverbial Forms of Speech, Climate, Works of Art, and Literature of the Hindoos, during a Residence of nearly Fourteen Years. By JOSEPH ROBERTS, Corresponding Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This is a work of wonderful coincidences, and proves that we are all of us of one common family; and that the Bible is not only the best book for divine purposes, but the truest record of history that man ever possessed. There can be no doubt that all heathen nations, the Hindoo especially, are idolaters that have strayed away from the worship of the true God; and that they never had an original religion of their own, though what they have made of that which they do possess, is, at present, the very antipodes of the Christian faith; nor does it much more approach to the Hebrew persuasion. Not only for scriptural advantage, but also for a clear insight into the very curious manners, rites, and superstitions of the Orientals, this book is invaluable. We recommend it to the attention of all classes, though we do not think the times are yet ripe for making that general crusade of proselytism which the good and pious author so earnestly recommends. Civilize the Hindoos by all possible means, and, as they grow wiser, they will soon become ashamed of the absurdities of their very symbolical and voluptuary faith. We do

not think this will be brought about either by preachment or missionaries. Zeal always arouses zeal, and the ignorant slave cannot distinguish between the inspiration of the gospel, and the wild fanaticism of the half-mad dervishes. Zeal too can be simulated, when not really felt by the unbeliever, though the advantages of science and knowledge never can. We have heard of a Brahmin of high caste having renounced his absurd dogmas, upon viewing the insect world through a microscope; and thus proving to him the absurdity of his endeavours not to destroy life, though he had resisted the sound arguments of the enlightened divine, and the energetic and spiritual eloquence of the zealous missionary to convert him. Absurd faiths can only flourish amidst general ignorance. In conclusion, we have only to repeat our wish for the widest circulation to these Illustrations; for they will tend to strengthen the wavering in their faith, solace the true believer, and startle, if not convert, the infidel.

State of the Nation, Causes and Effects of the Rise and Fall in value of Properties and Commodities, from the year 1790 to the present Time, with Tables of Taxation, Loans, &c. &c. Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

The causes of all the mischiefs that are now so actively at work, in transferring property from one class to another, and destroying much of it in the transfer, are all well exposed in this clever and deep-seeing work. The money-broker, and the lawyer, are silently yet certainly getting most of the estates of the kingdom into their hands. Look at some of the richest members of the peerage, sprung from law lords, if such they are not actually themselves, and in the House of Commons the gorged loan-mongers not only usurp there the seat of the country gentleman, but do, in too many instances, his country-seat also. These silly persons, in top-boots and buckskins, permitted Pitt to borrow vast sums upon their estates, and now, that lenders are requiring that the interest should be punctually paid in Sir Robert Peel's new golden currency, the good souls look very much surprised when they find that they are ruined. Argue the matter for ever, that is the whole secret. Though the author of this work does not come actually to this conclusion, he is not far short of the right mark. But as to the remedy. Oh fie! it is neither more nor less, than that of clipping the coin. He would make, by act of parliament, (as if any act of parliament could regulate the price of any commodity, gold and silver among the rest,) the crown-piece pass for eight shillings, and the sovereign for thirty. A similar effect would just be produced by clipping the coin in the same proportion, and ordering it to pass for its former value. If we may believe Gibbon, and other clear-sighted writers, this tampering with the coin precipitated the downfall of the Roman empire, and has always been looked upon as an act of open robbery in the perpetrators. How would the fundholder like, when he received his dividends, to get only five hundred sovereigns instead of eight hundred? Would he take much consolation in being told, that the five hundred sovereigns were, by the sovereign powers of an act of parliament, equal to eight hundred? Could he buy the same quantity of French wines with the nominal as with the real eight hundred pounds sterling? Heaven knows that we have no wish to favour the fundholder to the disadvantage of the other national interests. Tax him openly to what amount you choose, but let us not juggle away his property under a false pretence. With the exception of the strange remedy that is proposed, we like the work: we wish, with the author, to see a more extensive currency—to see the landed interest flourish, and the home market

in activity. But no hocus-pocus—no thimble-rigging. Is the sovereign here?—No. Is it there?—No. It is no where—would at length be the upshot of this sort of sleight-of-hand legislation.

The Reproving Angel. A Vision. By CATHERINE GRACE GODWIN. Author of "The Wanderer's Legacy," "Sappho," "A Dramatic Sketch," &c. Sampson and Son, Lamb's Conduit Street.

This is a beautiful little poem. In it piety, borrowing the wings of poetry, descends like a dove upon the turbid soul, and fans it to peace and resignation. We intreat for it the perusal of the right-minded. We know nothing of the authoress—we have absolutely no other reason for our commendations, than that, the best, which arises out of the work. It only contains forty-four stanzas, not even enough to weary those who abhor verse, if any thing so excellent could weary. We premise that it is serious, and, of course, would not suit the scoffer. We had rather that he should abstain from reading it, until his eyes be a little opened to that light that he so obstinately and foolishly rejects. Notwithstanding our rule to the contrary, we can hardly resist the temptation to quote, to do which, we should have no difficulty, as we could not select any part that is not worthy of it. We regret much that we are unacquainted with the other works of this lady, for we should think that they cannot but be superior, judging from the one before us.

A Manual of Entomology, from the German of Dr. Hermann Burmeister. By W. E. SHEPHERD, M.E.S. *With Original Notes and Additional Plates.* Edward Churton, 26, Holles Street.

This the second number goes on well, but as yet, deals only in generals, and teaches the student how to arrange the various insect tribes under their several heads. The study of the minute living world, if followed up laboriously, and by men of the first talent, may tend to solve many a dark physiological and metaphysical problem. It seems almost natural to look at the breathing creation under its simplest forms, and thereby establishing some indisputable fact, from thence to work upwards. On this account, as well as for its individual merits, we wish well to this periodical; and we assure the Editor, that it excites more interest with us, than does many a more imposing-looking volume.

The Parliamentary Pocket Companion for 1835; including a Compendious Peerage, &c. &c. Commenced in 1832, and continued Annually. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

A very necessary and portable accompaniment. There is as much useful information condensed in this little affair as possible; and we believe that it is as generally accurate as it is possible that a work of this description can be. Men and manners fluctuate so surprisingly, that this publication should appear monthly instead of annually, in order to keep pace with them.

Heinrich Stilling. Part I. His Childhood, Youthful Years, and Wanderings. Translated from the German of JOHANN HEINRICH JUNG-STILLING, late Professor in the Universities of Heidelberg and Marburg, and Private Aulic Counsellor to the Grand Duke of Baden. By SAMUEL JACKSON. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Paternoster Row.

The first part of this book is exquisitely pastoral, and the beautiful simplicity of nature was never made to appear more beautiful than it does in the unsophisticated characters of the Stilling family. From his youth upwards, Heinrich appears to have been marked by the hand of God, as one chosen to vindicate his ways, and to show how a true Christian could bear up against all evils, pass unscathed through all trials, and meet with pious resignation all tribulations. This biography has certainly an evangelical odour about it, but we do not use the term disparagingly. It is a book for the serious, and a book to make the unthinking become so. We have read it with pleasure, and, we trust, with advantage.

Arcana of Science and Art ; or, an Annual Register of useful Inventions, Improvements, Discoveries, New Facts in Mechanics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Social Economy ; abridged from the Transactions of Public Societies, and from other Scientific Journals, British and Foreign, of the past Year, with several Engravings. Eighth Year. J. Limbird, 143, Strand.

The title speaks for the utility of the work. Every one, who wishes to keep pace with the march of events, should make himself acquainted with the contents of this, the most useful of annuals. The arts and sciences pioneer the way for the pursuits of elegant literature, and are the precursors of all social improvement. Not to be fully acquainted with what is going on among them is, we think, a greater folly and neglect, than to be ignorant of classical learning. The volume before us is a compendium of every thing that ought to interest the world, a sort of tabular monument set up in the high road of civilization, on which is inscribed the progress of past centuries. The matter it contains is well got up, and by no means eked out by unnecessary verbiage. Concentration and perspicuity are its attributes, and to those principally the book owes its excellence.

The Sacred Classics ; or, Cabinet Library of Divinity. Edited by the Rev. R. CATTERMOLLE, B.D., and the Rev. H. STEBBING, M.A. John Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

This, the fifteenth number, is opened by a really superior introductory essay by Mr. Cattermole. It is at once argumentative and illustrative ; and every way worthy to usher in the fine specimens of gospel eloquence that follow. These are various sermons particularly adapted for Christian consideration during Lent. We are truly glad to see the name of honest and pious John Wesley taking his station of honour among the eminent archbishops and bishops of our established church, in this publication. It proves that it has the interests of the whole Christian community at heart, and that it would extend the pale of salvation to all who looked up to our Saviour only, as the inscrutable Being who shall open it to the good.

April 1835.—VOL. XII.—NO. XLVIII.

Tracts, Legal and Historical; with other Antiquarian Matter, chiefly relative to Scotland. By JOHN RIDDELL, Esq., Advocate. T. Clarke, Law Bookseller, 38, George Street, Edinburgh.

A curious book this, and one well deserving of public attention. It would be the height of presumption on our part, in a cursory notice like this, to dispute, or even to doubt, any of these facts, though some of them are so singular that they verge upon the marvellous. The time, the talent, and the strong discriminative powers as to the sifting of evidence, and ferreting out a conclusion, would make any contradiction presumptuous, without we were in possession of some document, or had bestowed an exclusive attention to the subject, to enable us to meet Mr. Riddell, on any one point. We earnestly recommend this work to all who delight in antiquarian and historical research, nor will it be found wanting in interest to the general reader. Those parts relative to the Scottish records are peculiarly acute and well digested.

The French Language its own Teacher; or, the Study of French divested of all its difficulties, upon a Plan entirely Original, and directly opposed to the prevailing mode of Teaching Languages. By RENE ALIVA, Author of the "Anti-Spelling Book." Edward Churton, 26, Holles Street.

Any plan that can compel the French language to teach itself, must be very original indeed. We have looked through the work, and we wish that it had the same property as the French language, and that it would teach us to understand it—that is to say, as to the miracle that, unassisted, it is to perform. Notwithstanding our obtuseness, we can perceive that there are some good points belonging to it; but it professes too much, and we feel assured, that without the assistance of a master, no written words or syllables can convey to the ear the nice inflexions necessary to a correct pronunciation.

A History of British Fishes. By WILLIAM YARREL, F.L.S. *Illustrated by Wood-Cuts of all the Species, and numerous Wood-Cuts.* John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

This publication ought to become generally interesting. It is exceedingly well edited, and the wood-cuts are of a superior description. It is also got up in a manner that deserves elegant binding when the work shall be completed. It is to consist of fourteen numbers, one of which will appear on the first of every month; and it is from the success of the first one, that is now before us, that we augur so well of the undertaking.

The Druid's Magazine. Willoughby.

The periodical, though the organ of a peculiar body, possesses claims upon public attention, inasmuch as the merits of its literature are of a very fair order, and many charitable institutions are connected with it. There is a good deal of ability displayed in some of the literary articles, and the work altogether deserves success.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

India; its State and Prospects. By Edward Thornton, Esq. 8vo. 10s.
Meek on the Passion Week. 12mo. 4s.

- Spiritual Despotism. By the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm." 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Poems, with Illustrations by Louisa Anne Twamley. cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Hardy's Register of East India Ships, with Supplement. 12mo. 17s. 6d.
- Supplement to Register of East India Ships. 12mo. 5s.
- Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt. By I. G. Wilkinson, Esq. 8vo. 30s.
- Tour on the Prairies. By the Author of "The Sketch-Book." cr. 8vo. 9s. 6d.
- Key to Kenrick's Introduction to Greek Prose Composition, Part II. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
- Bostock's History of Medicine. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- The Dancing Mania. 12mo. 6s.
- The Rev. J. Marshall's (of Edinburgh) Sermons. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Thomson's Materia Medica. 8vo. 21s.
- Keith on the Evidence of Prophecy. 13th edit. 12mo. 7s.
- An Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the late Dr. Adam Clarke. By J. B. B. Clarke. royal 8vo. 21s.
- Rev. J. F. Denham's Spelling and Reading Book. 2nd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d.
- Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Dr. A. T. Thompson. 2nd edit. 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.
- An Essay on the Archæology of our Popular Phrases and Nursery Rhymes. By J. B. Ker. 2nd edit. Vol. I. 12mo. 6s.
- Treatise on the Growth of Cucumbers, Melons, &c. By J. Smith. 2nd edit. 12mo. 4s.
- Nine Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, for Young Children. 18mo. 1s. 6d.
- Rev. Thomas Bissland's Sermons at St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Anthologia Sacra; Christian Aphorisms, &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Visit to Iceland in 1834. By John Barrow, jun. post 8vo. 12s.
- Epidemics of the Middle Ages, from the German of Dr. Heckner. Translated by Dr. Babington. Part II.
- Sydney Beresford, a Tale of the Day. 3 vols. post 8vo. 24s.
- Sketch of the History of Medicine. By Dr. J. Bostock. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- The Book for the Million. By the Author of "The Young Gentleman's Book." 12mo. 5s. 6d.
- The Spirit of Holiness, Four Sermons. By J. H. Evans. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- National History and Views of London, from Original Drawings by Eminent Artists. Edited by C. F. Partington. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s., cloth; large paper, proof, 2l. 2s., or with coloured map of London, 3l. 3s. mor.
- Pierce Falcon, the Outcast; a Novel. By Emma Whitehead. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 16d.
- Theological Library, Vol. XI. "Le Bas's Life of Bishop Jewell." fcap. 8vo. 6s.
- Rev. Edward Greswell's Exposition of the Parables, Vols. IV. and V., in 3 Parts. 8vo. 1l. 6s.
- Jardin's Naturalists' Library, Vol. VII., "Fishes," Vol. I. 12mo. 6s.
- Sir W. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. Illustrated Edition. fcap. 8vo. 9s.
- Select Memoirs of Port Royal, to which is appended Lancelot's Tour to Alet. Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
- Heinrich Stilling's Childhood, Youthful Years, and Wanderings. Translated from the German. By S. Jackson. 12mo. 6s.
- The Doctrinal Errors of the Apostolical and Early Fathers. By William Osburn, jun. 8vo. 10s.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. Bulwer has in the press a new work entitled "The Student."

The literary circles are now on the *qui vive* for the appearance of the Hon. Mrs. Norton's new Novel, "The Wife." It is said to be a domestic story of deep interest.

The admirers of Captain Marryat's graphic productions, "Jacob Faithful" and "Peter Simple," will be pleased to learn, that his very clever "Tales of a Pacha," are about to appear in a collected form.

The new work by the Author of "The Collegians," recently announced, will appear forthwith; it is to be entitled "My Neighbourhood."

Dr. Hogg has just committed to the press his interesting Travels in the East

His opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the countries through which he has passed have been very peculiar.

"Harry Culverley," we understand to be the title of the new work, nearly ready for publication, by the Author of "Cecil Hyde."

Sir Grenville Temple's Travels, "Excursions in the Mediterranean," are, we understand, now completed.

Mr. N. P. Willis, the American Poet, has just put forth a volume, entitled "Melanie and other Poems," it is edited by his friend Barry Cornwall.

A new edition of the popular novel of "Anne Grey," edited by the author of "Granby," is in preparation. Also, a new edition of Captain Marryat's "Jacob Faithful."

The first and second volumes of the "Rev. W. Grimshawe's Complete Edition of Cowper," are now ready, beautifully embellished by the Findens. They are printed uniformly with the works of Byron, Crabbe, &c.

Rainbow Sketches; consisting of Comic and Serious Tales, Poems, &c., by John Francis, Author of "Sunshine; or, Lays for Ladies;" &c. Embellished with Lithographic Illustrations, by M. B. S.

Observations on the Natural History and Productions of British Guiana. With suggestions on Colonization and Emigration to the Interior of that Country. Founded on a long Residence. By John Hancock, M.D.

The Book of Family Prayer, by the Editor of the "Book of Private Prayers."

Travels in Northern Greece, with Maps, Plans, &c., by W. M. Leake, F.R.S.

Corn Law Rhymes; the Third Volume of the Works of Ebenezer Elliott will appear in the ensuing month. Amongst its contents will be found some of the earliest productions of this talented Writer, without any political allusions, which were almost unheeded at the time of their publication—Southey alone addressing him to this effect: "There is power in the least serious of these tales, but the higher you pitch your tone the better you succeed. Thirty years ago they would have made your reputation; thirty years hence the world will wonder that they did not do so."

Martinet's Manual of Pathology; edited by Jones Quain, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of London. A new Edition, with numerous Additions.

Turkey—Mr. Auldjo is about to publish a "Journal of a Visit to Constantinople," with Illustrations by George Cruikshank.

The Mechanics of Law-Making, by Arthur Symonds, Esq.; intended for the Use of Legislators, and all other Persons concerned in the Making and Understanding of English Laws.

A new work, by the Author of the "Usurer's Daughter," called Provincial Sketches.

The Author of "Makanna" announces a novel, founded on the fearful realities, in which Miss Blandy and the Hon. Captain Cranstoun were so deeply involved.

The Artist; or, Young Ladies' Instructor in Ornamental Painting, Drawing, &c. consisting of Lessons in Grecian Painting, Japan Painting, Oriental Tinting, Pencil Poonah, Transferring, Inlaying, and Manufacturing Ornamented Articles for Fancy Fairs, &c. By B. F. Gandee, Teacher. Embellished with a beautiful Frontispiece and Title Page, printed in Oil Colours, by Baxter, and numerous other Illustrative Engravings.

Rambles in Northumberland and on the Scottish Border, interspersed with brief Notices of interesting Events in Border History. By Stephen Oliver, the Younger, Author of "Scenes and Recollections of Fly-Fishing."

Caroline, or the Pleasures of a Birth-Day. Illustrated by Six Engravings on Wood. By M. M. Rodwell, Author of "Geography of the British Isles."

The Spoiled Child Reclaimed. Illustrated by Six Engravings on Wood. By M. M. Rodwell, Author of "Geography of the British Isles."

NEW MUSIC.

Friendship's Offering. By F. NICHOLLS CROUCH, Member of the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. Crouch is already favourably known to the public as a composer. We have, on former occasions, had the pleasure of bearing our testimony to the ability dis-

played in his productions; and those which are now before us bear evidence that the time which has elapsed since the period referred to, has been occupied most advantageously in the cultivation of powers naturally good, and devoted to the science.

In looking over a volume of new songs, it is so seldom our good fortune to find any thing worth remembering, that to meet with a little really good music is quite a treat to us. It is not often that we are induced to try a second time that which we are in some degree bound to examine a first; but in Mr. Crouch's music there is an originality of style, and a deep pathos in the sentiment, which cannot be felt by merely skimming it through; he evidently studies the feelings of the poet, and as far as music can give the meaning of the words, most certainly Mr. Crouch succeeds.

The volume contains six vocal pieces, most of them highly dramatic and effective. No. 3, "Oh! gaze upon the moon," is our favourite. It possesses a melody of much beauty, and is one of those sweet, unaffected ballads, (both in words as well as music,) which calls forth our attention and pleases us, whether we will or no. Would we had more such. No. 6, "Night Song of the Helmsman," a cavatina, quite a morceau. The subject is novel, and quite original: the helmsman singing to the night-watch, while his messmates are sleeping. We admire the accompaniment, but more particularly the harmony of this song: it is at once simple, most effective for the subject, and comprehensive, without running into extraneous modulations, which require every bar to be studied. No. 5, "Old Father Land," is a fine nervous lay, and stirs the soul within a man, making old age rally, and youth fire, for our native shores, native hills, and native birth-place. No. 1, is a pure English ballad, quite of the old school, having no further pretensions than a set of simple words, and quite as easy, though sweet melody.

The Guitar Serenade is of that class of music which will make its way from the music shop to the portfolio; but having reached there, we fear it will share the fate of very many similar compositions, that of never being allowed again to see daylight.

"The Muleteer," a good descriptive song, but difficult: it has too many double flats and sharps in it to please the generality of amateur vocalists. Mr. Crouch has evidently written the two latter, more for the sake of variety, and of giving something catching to mix with the volume.

The Poor Voter's Song.

The sentiments contained in this song are, at all events, good, though it may be doubted which party are most given to that bribery which it so strenuously execrates. In the present stirring state of politics it is likely to become popular.

FINE ARTS.

We must congratulate the Members of the Royal Academy with having, since our last, associated to themselves that superior and promising artist, Clarkson Stanfield. We think him destined to become one of the greatest painters the country has ever possessed. All his works bear the impress of genius. As he was the first that brought painting in distemper to the perfection it has now obtained, he will carry the same comprehensive view into his oil compositions, and form another era in the history of the arts. We have visited the Suffolk Street Gallery of the Society of the British Artists, and, taking the exhibition in the aggregate, pronounce it to be decidedly a good one. This association of gentlemen deserves, and will obtain, the country's patronage; for it is to that alone that they have to look, and feeling thus, they put forward their best energies to deserve it. We must defer going into the detail of the pictures exhibited in this gallery until our next number, when we promise to ourselves the pleasure of noticing individually the many good ones with which it abounds.

Meadows' Dioramic Tableaux.

These four views, now exhibiting at 209, Regent Street, are well worthy a visit, whether we regard them as a beautiful specimen of the arts, or as objects awakening

and perpetuating a lively interest for a great historical event. Two of these tableaux represent the House of Lords and the House of Commons in all their pristine splendour. They are faithful representations, and the illusion is so complete, that we cannot suppose that any thing is before us but a reality, that has length, breadth, and depth, and not a flat surface. The third view is the conflagration seen from the Surrey side of the Thames. We first see the view in that hazy twilight that always reigns over gas-illuminated London; gradually the flames break forth, the smoke rolls in heavy volumes westward, and the whole scene eventually stands out fiery red with the conflagration. It is all magically conducted. The last view is that of the next day's ruins. The whole exhibition is so excellent, that it leaves us nothing to wish for but that it was completed on a larger scale.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, consisting of Views of the most Remarkable Places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. From finished Drawings, by C. STANFIELD, R.A., TURNER, R.A., and CALCOTT, R. A. and other eminent Artists, made from original Sketches taken on the spot. With Descriptions of the Plates, by the Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, B. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, &c. John Murray, Albemarle Street; and Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

This spirited publication has now advanced to the thirteenth part, and commences with a view of the cedars of Lebanon. We find by the letter-press, that the cedars on this mount are now reduced to seven. The prophecy will soon be fulfilled. The next engraving is a view of the Mamertine Prison at Rome, in which St. Peter was confined. There is nothing remarkable in this subterranean vault, and it derives its interest solely from the associations connected with it. It is drawn by that clever artist, Linton, on the spot. We have next the Areopagus of Mars Hill, with the Temple of Theseus, Athens. This delightful view is by Stanfield, and is really a gem of art. The last engraving is a View of Porteoli, the modern Pozzuolu, a romantic view of itself, and striking for its very singular effect of sunlight. It is a place both of great natural and architectural beauty. This is altogether a very superior number.

Illustrations of the Bible, from Original Paintings, made expressly by RICHARD WESTALL, Esq., R.A. and JOHN MARTIN, Esq. With Descriptions by the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER, B.D. Edward Churton, 26, Holles Street.

We have received the eleventh number of this continuation, and we find that it improves in the execution of its cuts. Daniel in the Lions' den, after Westall, comes very nearly up to the clearness of an engraving on copper. Esther's Feast is also good. In the impression of Ruth gleaning in the field of Boaz, the lady's countenance is woefully swollen on one side, and discouragingly ugly she is. God answering Job from the Whirlwind redeems the faults of the last. The Fall of Babylon is very good, and the Death of Ezekiel's wife respectable. The Fall of Nineveh deserves also commendation. So much cannot be said of the last cut. All these strictures have entirely reference to the execution—all the designs are good, and deserve a much better vehicle with which to convey them to the public; but then they are so cheap!

North Wales Illustrated. Wanderings through North Wales. By THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq. Author of the "Landscape Annual." Embellished with highly-finished Engravings, by W. REDCLIFFE, from Drawings made expressly for the purpose, by CATTERMOLLE, COX, and CRESWICK. Simpkin and Marshall, and Charles Tilt, London; Menzies, Edinburgh; Wakeman, Dublin; &c. &c.

This tour commences with great spirit, and no small share of beauty, produced by all the parties concerned in it. The letter-press is really elegant, and speaks as powerfully to the mind as do the plates to the eye. The View of Curnant Maur is wildly romantic, and the different parts are touched in with grace and freedom. The

Death of Llewellyn is a good composition. And the Vale of Llangollen is more like an Italian view, with its lofty arched aqueduct in the middle distance, and its ballustrated terrace in the foreground, than a scene in almost hyperborean climes. If this periodical proceed as it has commenced, its success is certain.

Leaves from the Memorandum Book of Alfred Crowquill. Dedicated by Permission to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. Smith, Elder, and Co. Cornhill; and Ackerman and Co. Strand.

Alfred's leaf of cordials and spirits, is quite a relief and a cordial to our spirits. We have no space to particularize. All his dramas are good, whether of *Noyeau* or *Old Tom*. His next leaf is a humorous compound of oddities, all of them drawn with much spirit. The next page is also equally witty. The seven ages are the cause of mirth through the whole number. We think that this excellent Quill improves in its delineations, and should have a better word than Crow before it.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE internal trade of the empire, with the exception of the returns and the prospects of the farmer, wear a favourable aspect. At the latter end of last month great improvement had taken place in the woollen trade. The free trade with China seems as yet to work well. The arrival of the first ship direct has given very encouraging prospects; the teas were of good quality, and sold for remunerative profit to the speculators. Great apprehensions are entertained for the returns from the West Indies, as the crops do not promise to be so abundant in the gathering as they are on the ground, owing to the disinclination to any thing like severe labour on the part of the negroes. Numerous companies of white servants are emigrating to those islands under very auspicious circumstances, to substitute free for enforced labour. We hope the results of the experiment will be beneficial to all parties. Our shipping interest still languishes. In this department we are undersold by nearly the whole maritime world. Truly, the country requires to be relieved of the pressure from without, and a stable government is the only thing that will make men attend to their own affairs, and then all will go on well again for Old England. The following is the latest state of the money market, quoted from the Times.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Tuesday, 24th of March.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 220 half, 220.—Consols, 92.—
Consols for Account, 92 one-eighth.—New
Three and a Half per Cent., 99 three-quarters.
—India Bonds, 23s., 21s. p.—Exchequer Bills,
38s., 39s. p.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Brazilian, 87 half.—Columbian Six per

Cent. 1824, 37 five-eighths.—Dutch Two and a
Half per Cent, 55 seven-eighths.—Mexican Six
per Cent, 44.—Spanish, 65.

SHARES.

United Mexican, New Scrip, 9l. 10s.—
Brazilian Imperial, 41l. 10s., 42l.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Some increase in the demand for money, and an unpleasant feeling at the Stock Exchange in consequence of the tone of last night's debate in the House of Commons, caused a dullness this morning in the markets for nearly all descriptions of public securities. It was not followed, however, by any material decline in price, and late in the day there was more firmness than at the commencement of business. The transactions generally were on a small scale. Of the speculative stocks Portuguese and Spanish have attracted the greater share of attention: for the former it appears that a market is opening on the continent, sales of it having been effected readily to a large extent both in Paris and in Frankfort. A

demand for it on a smaller scale exists at Hamburg. The price of Spanish stock is, on the whole, well maintained, though it is a point not disputed that Spain, in order fully to re-establish her credit, must be a borrower in this market, or in those of the continent, for some years to come. The concluding quotations of the securities chiefly dealt in to-day were as follows:—Consols for the Account, 92 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Exchange Bills, 38s. to 40s.; Portuguese, $94\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish 65 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Scrip, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

By the advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 433 per mark, which at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13. 9, and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13. 10, it follows that gold is 15.32 per cent. lower at Hamburg than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per mille, which at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25. 34, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25. 45, it follows that gold is 11.25 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM FEBRUARY 24, TO MARCH 20, 1835, INCLUSIVE.

Feb. 24.—J. Goulden, Hope Street, Hackney Road, carpenter.—W. Mitchell, Strand, lodging house keeper.—J. Betts, Spital, near Windsor, victualler.—R. Dean, Milner Place, Lambeth, builder.—S. Huddleston, Manchester, saddler.—E. Crick, Leamington Priors, printer.—G. Nippen, Northampton, upholsterer.—J. Jorie, Holywell, Flintshire, ale brewer.—M. Rete-meyer, Liverpool, salt dealer.—L. Cambridge, Bristol, ship owner.—J. Williams, Salford, innkeeper.—G. Bryce, Manchester, pawn-broker.—T. Dawe, East Stonehouse, painter.—W. Archer, Messing, Essex, grocer.—J. Pin-son, Norwich, linendraper.—P. Cox, Fairfield, Gloucestershire, builder.—J. Mechelen, Clifton, Gloucestershire, publisher.—J. Lupton, Bishop Thornton, Yorkshire, oil merchant.

Feb. 27.—J. W. Pope, Wood Street, Cheap-side, carpet warehouseman.—L. Allen, Pinner Green, Middlesex, innkeeper.—J. Collinson, Thomas Street, Blackfriars, hat manufacturer.—W. Adams, Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, brewer.—E. Barnard, Little Baddow, Essex, cattle salesman.—J. Goodburn, Brighton Place, New Kent Road, silversmith.—N. Slee, Prince's Street, Blackfriars, leather dresser.—J. and T. Burrow, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, grocers.—D. T. McCarthy, Bristol, stationer.—P. Bird, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, grocer.—T. Baynton, Cheltenham, dealer in horses.—J. Coates, Manchester, merchant.—J. Turnbull, Tynemouth, Northumberland, cabinet maker.—B. Wright, Liverpool, ship broker.—J. Fox, Liverpool, wine merchant.—J. Williams, Chester-le-Street, Durham, linendraper.—T. and R. Forster, Trygal, Northumberland, flour dealers.

March 3.—J. West, Keate Street, Christchurch, victualler.—T. Buswell and R. Wood, Derby, joiners.—W. Taylor, Great Yarmouth, surgeon.—J. Hoyle, Manchester, victualler.—J. Wright, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, jeweller.—M. Flook, Kingswood Hill, Gloucestershire, carrier.—S. R. Wilmot, Bristol, brewer.—B. Hogg, Jun., Leeds, cloth manufacturer.—J. Holden, Whalley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—W. V. Wilkes, Birmingham, factor.—I. and G. Smith, Stoke-upon-Trent, tailors.—E. Knappe, Walsoken, Norfolk, cattle salesman.—G. Brown, Marlborough, Wilts, ironmonger.—G. A. Ray, Ramsgate, lodging-house keeper.—P. Hatton, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, innkeeper.—J. Deacon, Reath, Yorkshire, corn factor.—W. James, Brighton, grocer.—S. Crossby, Coventry, dyer.

March 6.—B. Parnham, High Street, Shadwell, sailmaker.—J. Bates, Clapham, linen-

draper.—W. Askham, Eckington, Derbyshire, surgeon.

March 10.—R. Cole, Basinghall Street, scrivener.—A. Hider, Otford, Kent, cheesemonger.—I. Shields, Bridge Road, Lambeth, wire worker.—W. Holloway, Dorset Street, Clapham Road, brewer.—S. Tipper, Landogo, Monmouthshire, paper manufacturer.—R. Barnard, Hollingbourne, Kent, paper maker.—J. Bulman, Great Tower Street, porter merchant.—J. Carter, Coleman Street, woollen ware-houseman.—W. P. and W. Williams, Bexley, Kent, drapers.—J. Turner, Honiton, Devonshire, tea dealer.—N. Thomas, Manchester, upholsterer.—P. Abrahams, Leeds, jeweller.—W. H. Cross, Leeds, victualler.—J. Cooper, Liverpool, joiner.—J. Allport, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, upholsterer.—T. Crowther, Openshaw and Ardwick, Lancashire, joiner.

March 13.—H. Rowed and J. W. Green-shields, New Bond Street, Westminster, tailors.—J. P. Hicks and C. E. Hicks, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers.—F. Sandon, New-gate Street, druggist.—J. Penn, Leamington, Warwickshire, bookseller.—J. Smith, Wheatley, Oxfordshire, surgeon.—D. Roberts, Pwllech, Carnarvonshire, draper.—T. Bumpus, Jun., Northampton, grocer.—T. Rothwell, Manchester and Blackburn, cotton manufacturer.—W. Pleace, Bristol, victualler.—A. Hickson, Doncaster, grocer.—J. and W. Robinson, Burslem, Staffordshire.—J. Norman, Burslem, Staffordshire.

March 17.—J. S. and W. Eveleigh, Union Street, Southwark, hatters.—B. Shirley, Blackfriars Road, dealer in earthenware.—W. E. Browne, Brompton Grove, merchant.—R. B. Cooke, Worcester, stone mason.—J. Burnell, Wortley, Yorkshire, clothier.—R. Trotter, Tynemouth, Northumberland, shipowner.—S. Mitchell, Sheffield, merchant.—T. Herbert, Llanelly, Breconshire, grocer.—W. Taylor, Gateshead, Durham, builder.

March 20.—H. Pettifer, Little Pulteney Street, Soho, cheesemonger.—G. W. and G. Manwaring, York Place, Lambeth, engineers.—W. A. Noble and J. Edington, Globe Stairs, Rotherhithe, engineers.—G. Teller, Phoenix Wharf, City Basin, coal merchant.—B. Musson, Manchester, grocer.—R. and G. Bowerman, Ensham, Oxon, carriers and corn dealers.—J. Bowerman, Oxford, chemist and druggist.—R. Farr, Doncaster, hardwareman.—C. Pugh, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, ironmonger.—R. C. Hughes, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, hotel proprietor.—J. Whitworth, Birmingham, plumber.

NEW PATENTS

ENGLISH.

W. E. Wright, of Regent Street, in the City of Westminster, Gentleman, for certain improvements in tea and coffee urns and tea kettles. January 27th, 1835, 6 months.

J. Gibbs, of Kennington, Surrey, and J. Gatley, of Whitechapel, Middlesex, Engineers, for certain improvements in machinery for cutting wood and other materials. January 27th, 6 months.

W. Morgan, of the Kent Road, Surrey, Esquire, for certain improvements in steam-engines. January 27th, 6 months.

J. Budd, of Liverpool, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Merchant, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in printing silk, cotton, calico, or other fabrics, and in the manufacture of blocks, cylinders, or rollers used for such purposes. January 27th, 6 months.

I. Dodd, of Horsely Iron Works, in the Parish of Tipton, Stafford, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery for cutting and shaping wood and other materials. January 29th, 6 months.

B. and J. Cook, of Birmingham, Brass Founders, for certain improvements in beds and mattresses. January 31st, 6 months.

J. Bethell, of Mecklenburg Square, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in apparatus for diving and working under water, and inspecting from above objects which are beneath the surface of the water. January 31st, 6 months.

T. Roberts, of His Majesty's Dock Yard, Plymouth, Master Shipwright, for an improved mode of joining pieces of timber together end to end, which improved mode is applicable to the purposes of making the masts and top-masts of ships, also for making piles, and for certain other purposes wherein timber is required to be lengthened, whereby an immense saving will accrue, inasmuch as masts can be lengthened or made from common fir timber, top-masts from shorter and less expensive sticks, and piles made to any required length. February 6th, 6 months.

C. Cleveland, of Falcon Square, in the City of London, Clerk, for certain improvements on pens, on pen-holders, on apparatus for the supply of ink to pens, and on apparatus for the making of pens. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. February 9th, 6 months.

J. Halstead, of Burr Street, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, Sail Maker, for a new and improved paddle-wheel for steam-vessels, which wheel is also applicable to mill-machinery of every description moved by water. February 9th, 6 months.

J. Leeming, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Worsted Spinner, for certain improvements in the construction of water-wheels and of paddle-wheels. February 9th, 6 months.

R. Hill, of Tottenham, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in certain methods of letter-press printing by machinery. February 12th, 6 months.

E. Norris, of Walworth, Surrey, Gentleman, for an improved machine for letter-press printing. February 12th, 4 months.

T. Alcock, of the Parish of Claines, Worcester, Lace Manufacturer, for certain improvements upon certain machinery for making bobbin-net lace, being further extensions of certain improvements for which letters patent were granted to him on the 8th of December, 1832, part of which extensions are for the purpose of producing ornamented bobbin-net lace. February 12th, 6 months.

J. Hendry, of Wormwood Street, in the City of London, Surveyor, for an improved method in laying, or a new combination in the construction of, floors in buildings. February 16th, 6 months.

J. Price, of the Parish of Gateshead, Durham, Flint Glass Manufacturer, for certain improvements in railways, and in the means of transporting carriages from one level to another. February 16th, 6 months.

S. Burrell, of Birmingham, Warwick, Manufacturer of Gilt Toys, for an improved method of manufacturing buttons for clothes. February 16th, 6 months.

S. Slocum, of the New Road, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Engineer, for a certain improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails. February 16th, 6 months.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1835.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
Feb.					
23	35-51	29,17-29,34	S.W.	,325	Cloudy, except the evening.
24	32-46	29,48-29,62	S.W.		Generally clear.
25	33-49	29,06-29,46	S.W.		Cloudy, with frequent rain.
26	38-49	29,36-29,29	S.W.	,375	Cloudy, with frequent rain.
27	34-49	29,32-29,42	S.W.	,425	Cloudy, with frequent rain.
28	28-46	29,56-29,72	N.W.	,025	Generally clear.
March					
1	27-43	29,28-29,74	S.W.	,05	Cloudy, with frequent rain.
2	28-43	30,00-29,95	N.W.	,1	Cloudy.
3	34-46	29,90-29,82	N.W. & W.		Cloudy.
4	30-49	29,76-29,58	W. & N.W.		Showers in the afternoon.
5	26-43	29,50-29,40	W.	,05	Cloudy, rain in the evening.
6	37-47	29,34-29,44	W. & S.W.	,1	Cloudy, rain frequent during the day.
7	29-45	29,45-29,36	S.W.	,125	Cloudy, rain frequent during the day.
8	28-46	29,39-29,65	W.	,275	Generally clear.
9	32-47	29,30-29,11	S.W.		Frequent rain.
10	31-51	29,04-29,61	S.W.	,2	Clear, except the evening.
11	40-51	29,55-29,47	S.W.	,15	Rain frequent during the day.
12	43-54	29,71-29,74	W. b. S.	,1	Rain frequent during the day.
13	40-54	29,60-29,48	S.W.	,6	Generally clear.
14	39-48	29,35-29,26	S.W.	,175	Generally clear, rain in the morning.
15	37-48	29,20-29,24	S.W.	,075	Cloudy, with frequent rain.
16	35-50	29,76-29,98	N.W.	,2	Cloudy.
17	40-49	29,86-29,73	S.W.		Cloudy, rain at times.
18	39-49	29,83-29,99	N. b. W.	,05	Cloudy, rain at times.
19	32-43	30,11-30,17	N.E.	,025	Cloudy, sunshine frequent.
20	28-45	30,21-30,23	E.		Generally clear.
21	38-48	30,24-30,21	N. b. E. & N.	,125	Rain frequent during the day.
22	39-47	Stat. 30,21	N.E.	,175	Rain frequent during the day.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—MARCH 1, 1835.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 24.—This day the Session of Parliament began. The King opened it in person. His Majesty read, in a clear and firm voice, the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster which has been long appropriated to the use of the Houses of Parliament.

"Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions that the best provision, of which the circumstances of the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting; and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be most fitting and convenient.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which their report was founded.

"The assurances which I receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign princes and states, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to

maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify on my part the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace.

"The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain.

"I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my allies, the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty.

"I have to repeat my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and to be laid before you without delay.

"They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service will be less, on the present, than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience.

"The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

"I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression.

"I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the public service, and consistently with the steadfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land; and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The information received from the Governors of my colonies, together with the acts passed, in execution of the law for the abolition of slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the colonial legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts, fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

"There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament; the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interests.

"Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the tithe question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it.

"Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects, to promote the commutation of tithe in England and Wales, to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the church, from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

"I have not yet received the report from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of municipal corporations, but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

"I have appointed a commission for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties—the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of

the clergy in their respective benefices. The especial object which I have in view, in the appointment of this commission, is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the established church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people.

"I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer classes of society in that part of the united kingdom.

"It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

"I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects.

"I rely also, with equal confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed.

"I feel assured that it will be our common object, in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in church and state, which are the inheritance and birth-right of my people, and which, amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the surest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

The Earl of Hardwicke moved the address of thanks to his Majesty. He proposed a dutiful address in answer.—Lord Gage seconded the address.—Lord Viscount Melbourne afterwards rose, and commented in strong terms on the strange deficiencies in the royal speech. The noble lord then read the amendment, which will be found at the conclusion of Lord Morpeth's speech in the House of Commons.—The Duke of Wellington immediately rose, and entered into an explanation of the causes of the dissolution of the late ministry, which he positively asserted was owing solely to the difficulty consequent on Lord Althorp's removal from the Commons to the Lords.—The debate was then closed in the House of Lords by an effective speech from the Earl of Mulgrave, in opposition to the address, and by the qualified adhesion of the Earl of Ripon and the Duke of Richmond to the new administration.—The question was then put on the amendment, which was negatived without a division. The original address was then agreed to. The following day the answer of the king was read :

"I thank your lordships for your loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the greatest satisfaction your assurances of cordial co-operation with me in the adoption of all those measures that are calculated to promote the happiness and concord of my subjects."

Feb. 26.—Lord Brougham laid several bills connected with election bribery and clerical pluralities on the table of the house, saying that he did not mean at present to press on these measures, but that his conduct should be guided by what he saw likely to be done.

March 2.—The House met, but nothing took place of any interest, if we except an intimation from the Marquis of Westminster, to the effect, that he should not at present bring forward the question of voting by proxy ; and that with regard to whether he should or should not submit to the House the question of the emancipation of the Jews, he was entirely in the hands of the parties interested in it.

March 3.—Nothing of importance.

March 4.—No house.

March 5.—Their lordships again met, and Lord Radnor moved, pursuant to notice, for copies of certain oaths taken in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 24.—The Speaker having read a copy of the king's speech, as delivered in the House of Lords, Lord Sandon rose for the purpose of moving the address.—Mr. Bramston seconded the address.—Lord Morpeth then rose, and after a speech of considerable length, concluded thus :—"I must leave the issue in the hands of the House, merely adding my humble hope that all we plan, and all we execute, may be so overruled as to promote the real and lasting welfare of the country. I have now, sir, the honour of proposing an amendment. I am desirous to move, that, after the words 'To promote the concord and happiness of my

subjects,' in the last paragraph but two, these words be inserted:—'To assure his Majesty, that his Majesty's faithful Commons acknowledge, with grateful recollection, that the Acts for amending the representation of the people were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent; that, confidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils will be directed in a spirit of well-considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our municipal corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all those unfounded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries. To represent to his Majesty, that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of these, and other reforms, has been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were most anxiously and justly directed.'"—Mr. Bannerman rose and seconded it.—Mr. Grote then spoke strongly for the amendment, and Mr. Gladstone against it.—Mr. Poulter followed, in opposition to ministers.—Mr. Trevor and Colonel Sibthorpe spoke for the ministers, and Mr. Clay rose to oppose them, and went into the question of principle in the various changes that had taken place.—Mr. Cresset, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Kearsley followed for the ministers, and Sir Samuel Whalley, with Mr. Barry, spoke against them.—Dr. Bowring then rose and attacked the policy of the Tories and the intimations in the King's speech.—Sir Robert Peel thought it right to address the House that night; and of himself personally he said, "I stand here in the fulfilment of a public duty, shrinking from no responsibility which properly belongs to me, and not influenced by any arrogant pretensions to defy or disregard the opinion of the majority of this House, but resolved to persevere to the last, so far as may be consistent with the honour of a public man, in maintaining the just prerogatives of the crown, and in fulfilling the duties which I owe to his Majesty and my country." Sir Robert then went over the whole ground of public occurrences during the last month of Earl Grey's government, the derangement of parties consequent on that noble earl's resignation, and the altered circumstances of the public service. He spoke of the difficulties of forming the Melbourne ministry. Sir Robert then enlarged on the several topics of the address. He ridiculed the union that had been formed against him, and quoted a letter of Mr. O'Connell to Lord Duncannon. After some questions from Lord John Russell, which drew from Sir Robert an intimation that the question of the commutation of tithe in England would be brought on at an early day, and the question of the Irish tithe would be before the house in a few days, the debate was adjourned to the following day.

Feb. 25.—The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate was read, and Mr. G. Robinson opened it by a speech in favour of ministers.—Capt. F. Berkeley afterwards rose, and said he should vote for the amendment.—Lord Stanley succeeded this speaker, and intimated that he would hereafter lead a party of his own in the House of Commons. He then expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, with reference to his assumption of the offices of state; and told the House how dissatisfied he was with the prospect of municipal reform, and that, in that point, he quite agreed with the amendment. His lordship went on, in still stronger terms, to lecture the premier on this point, and said there was, also, in his thinking, another ground of suspicion. He then discussed the grounds of the dissolution, and objected, at some length, to the vagueness of the amendment, especially in the words which should declare the House's readiness "to correct those abuses in the church which disturb the peace of society in Ireland." His lordship summed up his criticism on the amendment in these words, and as a reason for voting against it. "I can look upon the amendment which has been proposed to the address in no other sense but as a motion either to overthrow the government or else to obtain the triumph of the House against it, without any intention of that triumph being followed up by any ulterior steps beneficial to the country." In conclusion, his lordship said—"I believe that the adoption of that amendment would tend to produce, in the present state of political parties, a consequence most disastrous for the country, and most disastrous for the steady, secure, and immediate advance of the cause of re-

form. I mean the instant overthrow of the existing administration."—Doctor Lushington rose next, and spoke strongly for the amendment.—Mr. Sheil rose, and stated, in emphatic terms, the difference between the late administration and the present, on the question of the Irish church.—Mr. Lechmere Charlton, for the address, succeeded to Mr. Sheil; and Mr. Henry Grattan followed in support of the amendment.—Col. Percival replied to several statements of Mr. Grattan's, with reference to late significant intimations of "Protestant ascendancy;" and when he had concluded, Lord John Russell rose, and adverted to the gross inconsistencies of the Tory party; and to the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in opposition, more particularly with reference to the consideration he had claimed for himself on that score, and proved on what false grounds he claimed it. His lordship then went into the circumstances which preceded the breaking up of the ministry, and denied the pretences of the Tories respecting Lord Althorp. The noble lord proceeded afterwards to defend the projected policy of the Melbourne ministry, and to protest against the insinuations flung out against its weakness in the speech of the premier. He then reprobated the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, and reiterated the various questions on which he could feel no confidence whatever in the present administration.—Mr. Goulburn, the Home Secretary, rose after him, and referred to the sentiments expressed by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Brougham on the subject of the appropriation of any surplus revenue of the Irish church to any other than church purposes; contending that the difference between different members of the late government upon that point proved that there must have been a considerable degree of disunion among them.—Mr. Baring followed this gentleman. On the conclusion of his speech the house adjourned to next day.

Feb. 26.—The debate was resumed by Mr. Mullins, who spoke in favour of the amendment.—Mr. Grove Price spoke for the address, and Mr. T. Duncombe against it.—Sir James Graham rose afterwards, and explained his reasons for voting with the ministers.—Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Dwyer afterwards said a few words, and the House divided, when the numbers appeared—for the amendment, 309; for the original address, 302; majority against ministers, 7.

Feb. 27.—When the House assembled, Sir Robert Peel rose and said, "I have good reason to believe that the late division was not accidental, and that it was a fair intimation of the sense of this House; and that if I were to take the sense of the House on the present occasion, I have no reason to believe that there would be any other result. That being the case, I have no intention to attempt to subvert the decision of last night, and if the effect of my determination will be to prevent any further discussion or debate, I shall be amply satisfied."

March 2.—The Speaker communicated the answer of his Majesty to the address, and Sir R. Peel moved that the thanks of the House be presented to his Majesty.—The answer was as follows:—

"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance, of our institutions in church and state. I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people. I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects, of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

After being read, it was ordered for insertion on the journals, Mr. Hume having previously expressed his dissatisfaction with its terms.—Sir R. Peel then moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider and report upon the building of new Houses of Parliament.—The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.—In answer to Mr. S. Rice, Sir R. Peel said it was the intention of Government to revive the committee of last session, appointed to inquire into the military expenditure of the colonies: and on the motion of Sir R. Peel, Mr. Bernal was unanimously re-elected chairman of committees; the minister taking occasion to assure the House that he never had entertained a thought of recommending any other gentleman to that office, though he remarked, amid the cheers and laughter of the opposition, what might have been the fate of another proposition he would not stop to inquire.—The House then having gone into committee of supply, a resolution

that a supply be granted to his Majesty was agreed to without opposition, on the motion of Sir R. Peel.

March 3.—After several petitions had been presented, Mr. Poulett Thompson rose to put several questions connected with the illegal importation of corn, to Lord Chandos and Mr. Baring, from both of whom, in reply, he drew forth a distinct disclaimer of having thrown any imputation upon the late Government in reference to the fraudulent importation of foreign corn into this country.—Mr. O'Connell next rose and asked whether any alteration was contemplated in the law of libel.—The Attorney-General replied in the negative; but expressed his readiness to support the proposition of any honourable member for the reform of certain parts of the law.—Mr. O'Connell then gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the libel law.—Mr. O'Dwyer's notice next came under the consideration of the House, "That there be laid before this House a copy of any order recently issued to officers commanding troops in Ireland, directing 'that in future military parties shall not be granted to assist in the collection of tithes without special directions from the officer commanding in chief; and directing that, in the event of any collision between the King's troops and the populace, the improper practice hitherto pursued at times, of firing over the heads of the peasantry, be discontinued, and that the troops shall always fire with effect,' or words to this import." Considerable discussion ensued, in the midst of which Lord John Russell rose to offer a suggestion to the right hon. gentleman opposite, whether the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hussey Vivian, having, as he understood, no objection to give publicity to the order, some order might not be issued, or some regulation established in Ireland, by which this order might be promulgated and made generally known to the public. If this were done, he thought the House would be satisfied; and that the order itself, being of a confidential nature, or of a description which it was not usual to produce, could not fairly be required to be laid before the House.—This suggestion was ultimately agreed to, and Mr. O'Dwyer withdrew his motion, on the understanding that another order, applicable to all parts of the United Kingdom, would be issued.—Mr. Gisborne then made the motion of which he had given notice, for the more effectual prevention of bribery at elections.—The Attorney-General refused his assent to the resolution on the ground that it could not be carried into practical effect with any beneficial result.—Mr. Gisborne consented to postpone it.—The report of the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to; and, on the motion of Sir G. Clerk, the financial accounts of the year were ordered to be printed.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM LORD NAPIER.

When the melancholy intelligence of Lord Napier's decease reached Canton, the last number of the "*Register*" was already in the printer's hands, and neither the time nor the feelings of the temporary editor would allow of any other notice being given than a bare announcement of the afflicting event. If we omitted to recount the virtues of the character of the deceased, or dwell in detail on the deep sorrow of the British community, sympathized with in no measured degree by all foreigners in China, let it not be supposed that the lamented nobleman died unwept, or that we were wanting in appreciation of the estimable qualities which both in a public and private view had so strongly won the general regard, and now aggravate a sense of the public and private loss. In truth, the whole subject, with its attendant circumstances is too deeply painful and tragical in its nature to be dilated on with that composure which should befit the occasion, and we shall therefore pass on to a narration of some of the events of his lordship's active life (for which we are indebted to a friend) which, however meagre, cannot fail to be perused with affecting interest.

Descended from a family celebrated for talent and of a name at this day affording in our navy and army instances of courage, enterprise, and success in various parts of the world second to none; yet should these fail in gaining it celebrity, certain it is that the name of Napier and Logarithms must go down together to the latest posterity.

The late Lord Napier selected the navy as his profession at the age of sixteen, and served as midshipman in the "*Imperieuse*," with Lord Cochrane,—was in Basque Roads, and got some of the favours generally attending Lord Cochrane's officers, being severely wounded whilst cutting out ships from shore. Lord Napier shared in the battle of Trafalgar, on board the "*Defence*," Sir George Hope, in

the "Sparrow-hawk," Captain Rogers, and with Sir John Warren, in the "Foudroyant," and was for a long period of years engaged in serving his country; some notion of the constancy and severity of which may be formed when the fact is known, that in the twelve following years he was able to spare only six weeks to pass with his family in Scotland. On the peace in 1815, Lord Napier retired from active service; but before settling on his family estates, though then twenty-nine years old, he spent his first winter in a course of study at Edinburgh University, and then began a series of agricultural pursuits with quite as much energy and success as he had followed his profession. Joining the difficult objects of improvement of his estate with the comfort and happiness of the peasantry, he succeeded in making himself beloved by his father's tenants and esteemed and respected by the whole neighbourhood. His lordship wrote a treatise on the system of agriculture adapted to the pastoral district he resided in, which treatise is favourably noticed in the "Edinburgh Review," and the benevolent success of his other plans is recorded in the "Spectator" newspaper. Literary rewards from such "honest Chroniclers" being above what royalty can bestow, because they never attend except on merit.

His lordship succeeded to his father in 1823, was recalled to his profession in 1824, when he commissioned the "Diamond," of fifty guns, and was with her on the South American station for two years and a half.

On his return he was chosen one of the sixteen Scotch peers, and took his place in the House of Lords during three parliaments. His votes on the Catholic question and the Reform bill, though with the present spirit of the age, being contrary to the conservative feeling of the Scotch nobility, he lost his election for the last parliament. Lord Napier was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber almost immediately after the succession of his present majesty.

In religion Lord Napier followed the Presbyterian faith which had been very early adopted by his ancestors, and his lordship's father presided as his Majesty's commissioner for many years in the general assembly of the church of Scotland; the late lord, though a strict follower of the faith of his fathers, was most liberal to all. Though liberal also in politics, he was never violent, and abhorred all party spirit.

His pure and straightforward love of justice, and patient attention in weighing the value of conflicting arguments eminently qualified him for the judicial functions with which he was invested here.

Much of his lordship's spare time was bestowed on astronomy and the higher branches of mathematics, stimulated thereto by the fame of his illustrious ancestor. Whatever he gave his mind to he did it ardently. Much energy and perseverance in all pursuits were the prevailing features of his character, with a placidity of temper and benevolence that were singularly engaging.

His lordship married his present lady in March, 1816, and leaves a family of two sons and six daughters; the present nobleman is now fifteen years old.

His lordship was of a vigorous constitution, a spare frame, and his turn for pursuits in the open air, simple tastes, and abstemious habits, gave his family a right to expect a good old age, and the end of a useful and honourable career in his native land. His lordship died on the 11th of October, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight, in this distant country, of an illness (so far as limited mortal intellect can judge) brought on by his arduous duties in a burning climate, and his fate was hastened by unusual delay, and by harsh and irritating treatment, during his passage from Canton to Macao.—*Canton Register*.

Married.—At St. John's Hackney, J. James Williams, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Elsey, of the same place.

A Vienna Journal says:—"The Princess Leontine de Metternich was married to Count Landor. The Pope's Nuncio performed the marriage ceremony in his own chapel."

At Carragh, in the County of Limerick, the seat of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., Robert O'Brien, Esq., fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland, Bart., to Elinor Jane Alicia Lucy de Vere, only daughter of Sir Aubrey and Lady de Vere.

At St. George's Church, Lawrence, son of Ormerod Heyworth, Esq., of Everton, to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of the late John Kane, Esq. of New York.

Died.—At Bremen, in the 47th year of his age, George Ernest Papendick, Esq., his Majesty's Vice-Consul and Consul for Hanover, in that city.

At Hyeres, South of France, Mary Anne, wife of Sir George H. Beaumont, Bart., of Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire.

At Methven Castle, the seat of Mr. Smythe, his son-in-law, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

At Tivoli Terrace, near Cork, Mrs. Cashell, wife of George Cashell, Esq., County Kerry, and sister of Professor Wilson, Edinburgh.

Near Kildorrey, Roger Burke, Esq., nephew to the celebrated Edmund Burke.

At Pay, Dom. Dupont, the oldest ecclesiastic in all France, formerly a Carthusian. He was 100 years and five months old.

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LONDON :

IBOTSON AND PALMER, PRINTERS, SAVOY STREET, STRAND.

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